

PHYSICAL SCIENCE

Name _____

DSHS

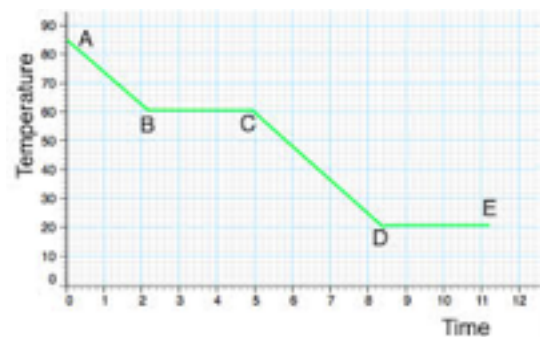
Mrs. Ellis

Identify each of the following as either a Physical change (P) or a chemical change (C).

- _____ 1. You cut your hair.
 _____ 2. Food spoiling.
 _____ 3. Baking soda reacts with vinegar and forms a gas.
 _____ 4. A piece of metal is bent in half.
 _____ 5. An aspirin is crushed into fine powder.
 _____ 6. Copper turns green when exposed to the environment.
 _____ 7. Two clear liquids are mixed and a yellow color forms.
 _____ 8. Baking cookies.
 _____ 9. A tree burns to form ashes.
 _____ 10. A piece of paper is crumpled up.

Column A lists a substance. In Column B, list whether the substance is an element (E), a compound (C), a Heterogeneous Mixture (HT), or a Solution (HM). (Remember a solution is a homogeneous mixture.) In Column C, give evidence for how you know.

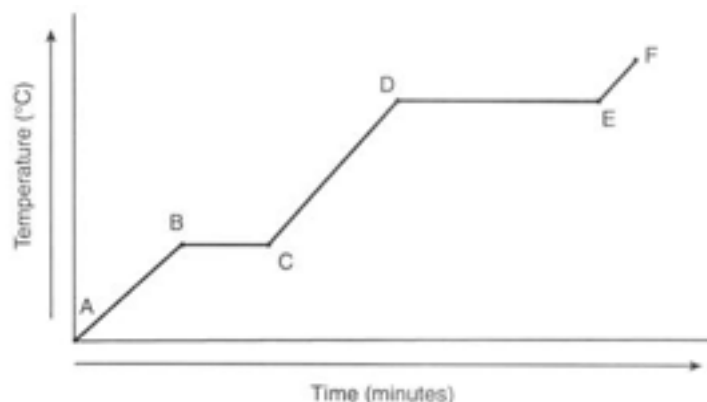
Column A	Column B	Column C
1. Italian Sausage		
2. Steam		
3. Salt Water		
4. Pencil lead (Pb)		
5. Dirt		
6. Pepsi		
7. Silver (Ag)		
8. Toothpaste (Na_2HPO_4)		
9. A burrito		
10. Italian Dressing		
11. Chicken noodle Soup		
12. Lemonade without lemons		



Label the cooling curve using the words Freezing, Condensing, FP for freezing point, CP for condensing point.

Circle where the potential energy is changing and bold face the places where the kinetic energy is changing.

Label where the substance is a solid, liquid and gas on the diagram.



Label the heating curve using the words Vaporizing, Melting, MP for melting point, BP for boiling point.

Circle where the potential energy is changing and bold face the places where the kinetic energy is changing.

Label where the substance is a solid, liquid and gas on the diagram.

Elements, Compounds, and Mixtures

Classify each of the pictures below by placing the correct label in the blanks below:

A= Element

B= Compound

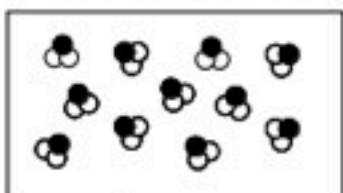
C= Mixture of elements

D= Mixture of compounds

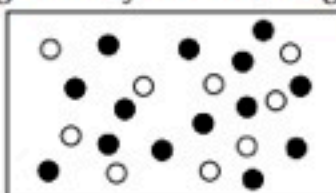
E= Mixture of elements and compounds

Remember elements can be diatomic or triatomic molecules multiple atoms of the same type can be joined together through chemical bonds

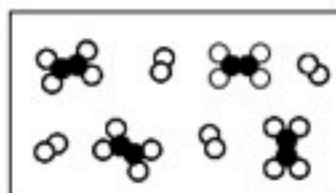
Each circle represents an atom and each different color represents a different kind of atom. If two atoms are touching then they are bonded together.



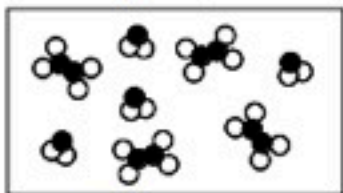
1) _____



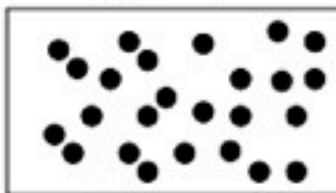
2) _____



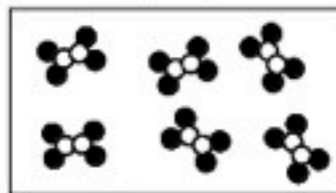
3) _____



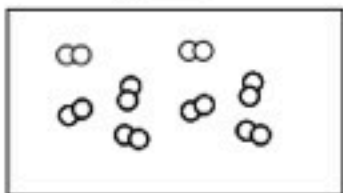
4) _____



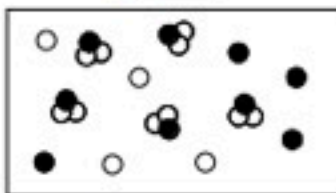
5) _____



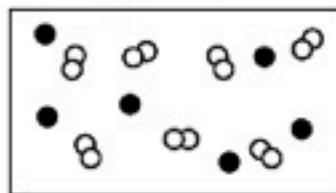
6) _____



7) _____



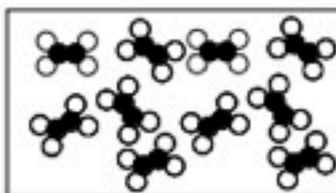
8) _____



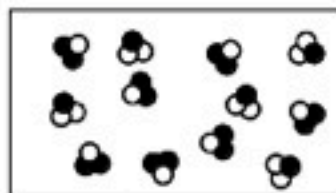
9) _____



10) _____



11) _____



12) _____